

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 75.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

SALEM POLICE.

From the Salem Gazette.

POLICE COURT.

Examination of Elias Ham and others, accused of cow-hiding the Rev. George B. Cheever.

This case came on yesterday for hearing before our Police Court. The following is the complaint:—

"To the Justice of the Police Court within and for the Town of Salem in the County of Essex:—

"Samuel H. Archer, of said Salem, schoolmaster, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath complains that George W. Jenks, John F. Putnam, and John F. Allen, mariners, and Elias Ham, laborer, all of said Salem, on the seventh day of February, 1835, with force and arms at Salem aforesaid, in and upon the body of one GEORGE B. CHEEVER, in the peace of the Commonwealth then and there being, an assault did make, and him the said George B. Cheever did then and there beat, bruise, wound, and ill-treat, and that they the said Jenks, Putnam, Allen, and Ham did then and there violently cast and throw the said George B. Cheever down upon and against the pavement of the street there being, and him the said Cheever in and upon his head, face, breast, back, sides, and other parts of his body with a barbarous, heavy, and dangerous weapon called a Cow-skin, then and there did violently and grievously beat, strike, lash, and scourge, giving to the said George B. Cheever then and there as well by casting and throwing down of him the said Cheever as also by striking, lashing, beating, and scourging of him the said Cheever as aforesaid, and upon the head, face, breast, sides, and other parts of the body of him the said Cheever divers great and dangerous bruises, hurts, and wounds and other wrongs and injuries," &c. "against the peace," &c.

Nbt Guilty was pleaded by all the defendants.

Counsel for the prosecutor, Messrs Choate and Williams—for the defendants, Messrs Saltonstall, Lord and Devereaux.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Xenophon H. Shaw, was standing at his shop window, and saw Mr Cheever pass slowly by Sewall st. Saw a man (recognized as Mr Ham) step across after him, and opposite my window put his left hand upon him, as if to attract his attention. They spoke together, and Mr C. colored. Ham then drew his right hand from his pocket, where it had been before, and the cowskin in it; then seized C. by the collar with his other hand. I threw on my coat, and taking a piece of moulding in my hand, went out. C. was then standing on his feet, and Ham was striking him with the cowskin on the skirts of his surcoat. Looking round, I saw J. F. Putnam coming down, upon the run. Ham then threw Cheever down again. I seized his arm, but was immediately taken hold of by Putnam, who said, "let go of that—he deserves it—has not got half enough yet." Some one else (George Jenks) also said, "Shaw let go that, or you'll suffer for it." I had hold of the cowhide at the time I was spoken to. Mr Cheever had probably risen. Ham said, "Shaw, let go of this, or you'll get the worst of it." I said let the worst come, I won't let go. Putnam and Jenks then took hold of each of my arms and pulled me off. Jenks said, now give it to him over the face and eyes. Ham then immediately attacked him again, and struck him several times with the largest end. Mr Porter and Mr Millett then interfered. I saw several blows fall upon Mr Millett. I saw Mr Allen standing by, and said to him, "this is a mean, cowardly business." He answered, "it served him right, but he had not had half enough." Ham then struck C. again with the butt end of the cowhide. When they were separated, Mr C. asked him if he was satisfied. Ham answered yes. C. then said, "I forgive you from the bottom of my heart, and hope that God will forgive you for abusing one of his anointed ministers." A bystander said, one of God's anointed divines, more like. I remarked, it was a shameful, cowardly business. The door of my workshop was fastened, and I had to pass through a long entry, and several doors, before I could get out. Among the bystanders, there appeared to be two parties, some justifying and others opposing the assault. I was looking in Mr C's face when Ham struck him with the butt end of the whip. I saw no scars there, but one or two marks on the forehead, which appeared to have been made by his hat. There was blood on his lips. The affray took place opposite my shop, about 8 feet above. When I saw C. struck, I started immediately to go out. The only person I recognized, when I went out, excepting Ham and C. was J. F. Putnam, who appeared to have just left his brother's shop. When I first noticed Mr Porter, he was interfering to separate Ham from C. When Col. Jesse Putnam came up, the affray was about over. He said, "What is all this? what's the matter?" I was outside the crowd, near middle of the street, when the scuffle was going on, with Millett, Porter, &c. and when Allen said it had served him right, &c. Allen spoke no louder than I and other persons were speaking—in common tone of conversation. I think Mr Kinsman was standing by Mr Allen. I did not threaten any body at that time. Afterwards, in Mr Shepard's shop, when he was rallying me about the piece of moulding I had carried out, I told him, that if that moulding had been a club heavy enough to do any execution, I might perhaps have struck with it, and knocked somebody's brains out. I am positive that Ham struck C. twice with the butt end of the cowhide. Should think the whip from one-half to three-quarters of an inch diameter at butt. Mr Putnam came up while I had hold of the cowhide. The first I saw of Mr Millett, was when he was between Messrs Ham and Cheever. Col. Putnam, and a stranger from Andover, came up just as the affray was finished. The scuffle was ended, when Cheever said he would pray that Ham might be forgiven for abusing one of the Lord's anointed ministers." He had previously said he forgave him. I heard Mr Cheever say, in the midst of the scuffle, in reply to Mr Porter, that he was not hurt. I think the affray was about over at that time. When Cheever was first thrown by Ham, he was jerked from the sidewalk to the gutter. Cheever had risen and been again thrown, when I attempted to seize the cowhide.

Mrs. Eliza Shaw.—I was stepping out from my kitchen, when Mr Shaw hastily passed through the entry. I asked him what was the matter, but he didn't stop to make any reply. A boy told me they were beating Mr Cheever. I stepped into the shop, and saw a man whom I didn't know, beating Mr Cheever. I stepped up stairs to Mrs Lord's window—saw Mr Shaw holding on the cowhide. George Jenks and John F. Putnam took hold of each of my husband's arms and jerked him away. Mr Cheever was on the ground at the moment, and his hat was off. Mr C. then rose, and Ham struck him several times across the head.—

When I first saw Mr C. he was on the ground. I saw him jerked down again afterwards. I am certain it was Jenks and Putnam who took hold of Mr Shaw. I thought Mr Shaw took the cowskin from Ham, but he has since told me he did not. My window was closed, and I did not hear a word that was said. I thought they were killing Mr Cheever, and told the boys to go for assistance. I was much agitated. The blows on the head, were not given till after Mr Shaw had interfered,

Abel L. Pierson.—Attended Mr Cheever professionally. Examined his head, and after a moment or two told him I was glad to perceive he was not much hurt. On the forehead I discovered two bruises, one as large as the finger, considerably raised and discolored; the other smaller. I thought at first there were bruises under the hair, but afterward believed I had been mistaken. The skin was not at all broken. Such a blow, I think, might have been received on any part of the head, without dangerous consequences. The principal blow was about two inches from the temple.

Mrs T. Lord.—On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, I heard a loud and passionate talking in the street, and went to the western window. Looking out I saw a man beating Mr Cheever. I then went to the northern window and threw it up. I saw Mr Shaw attempting to take the stick, and Mr Putnam take hold of and speak to him, but could not hear what he said. Mr Cheever was rising, about the time Mr Shaw took hold of the stick. I heard Mr Cheever tell Ham that he had not hurt him in the least, and that he forgave him sincerely. There was scarcely any body there when Mr Putnam came down. Mr Jenks came up a minute or two afterwards. People began to gather in a short time. I don't know that I saw Mr Allen at all. Heard Mr Cheever say three or four times, that he was not hurt; also, that he would pray to God for and forgive Ham. Never saw one man strike another before. The blows appeared to me to be violent. I have known Mr Putnam, by sight, twelve or fourteen years. Knew him when I was a child.

Betsy Wheeler.—About 12 o'clock, I was standing in the room back of my shop, when I heard a loud voice saying "strip him—strip him."—I ran to the door—the man who was speaking was standing by my window—it was Mr Jenks. I saw a man lying in the gutter, directly opposite my door, and another striking him with a cowskin. I said, "they are licking a man away into the house. A man with large whiskers (I think Mr Cheever) said it was good enough for him. I saw Mr Cheever struck on the head. Mr Cheever got up before I came out of the door. I was much agitated, and cannot tell how many were present. I heard Mr Ham speak very loudly, and tell Mr Cheever that he "worked in Deacon Giles' Distillery," that "he was one of them devils," and other things. I saw Ham strike Cheever on the head with the small end of the cowskin, and saw him turn the whip end for end, but did not see him strike with the large end.

Joseph Adams.—Was passing up Essex street a little before 12 o'clock, and saw Messrs Allen and Jenks together, near Mr Ives's shop; saw Mr Cheever passing up, in front of the Mansion House, and Mr Allen appeared to be pointing him out to Jenks. Mr Allen, on Thursday last, asked me if I knew which way he went on the day of the whipping—I told him I did not know but thought he was pointing out Cheever to Jenks. He replied "Jenks didn't know him." I think Mr Jenks has been absent from town ever since Mr Cheever has been here. It has been common within a week or two for people at the offices to go to the window to see Mr Cheever as he passed—it has been a matter of curiosity.

Henry Creasy.—Saw Ham strike Cheever several times, with the butt end of the whip—saw Messrs. Jenks and Allen standing by; the latter were three or four yards off. A considerable number of people were there.

John F. Hall.—Had a conversation with Mr Ham, the Thursday night previous to the affair; I talked with him about the article in the Landmark: he said he would cowskin Cheever the first time he caught him in Essex street; he didn't know Cheever, but somebody would tell him when Cheever was to be found—he said he should do it, because he considered himself injured by the communication. The communication was headed "Inquire at Deacon Giles' Distillery."—I described Mr Cheever to him as well as I could. Ham then left me, to attend a debate at the Jackson society's room.

William Chase.—Ham came into our store on Tuesday evening. I asked him if he had read the article in the Landmark. He said yes, and inquired if we had any cowskins; I showed him some, and asked what he meant to do with them—he said he meant to try a horse with it, but those were not big enough, and he did not buy one; a day or two after, I saw one charged on our books to Patrick Gould.

Patrick Gould.—Has worked at Mr Stone's distillery; on Thursday, purchased a cowhide at William H. Chase's for his own use; expected to ride to Venham, to see my boys; have not mounted a horse since; don't know what has become of the cowhide—I always keep a whip and a cowhide for the management of the horse, when I work at the distillery.

George Wheatland.—A week ago on Saturday, I was in the Commercial News Room, with many other persons. Mr Jenks came in, and some one said, "why didn't you let us know you were going to have a flogging?" He answered, that he did not know of it, till just before it took place. Allen had pointed out Mr Cheever to him opposite Ives's shop, and he had met Ham near the corner of Central street immediately after. I do not remember that I said the flogging was not severe enough, but I thought so, and that was the common opinion.

George B. Cheever.—On Saturday, about noon, I was walking up Essex street, and heard some one running behind me. I felt a hand upon my shoulder, and turning saw Mr Ham, who asked me if I was Mr Cheever. I told him yes. He said he had something for me, and I knew then his object. I asked him, if he knew that God was looking at us, and would judge us both? He paused a moment, then seized me by the collar, and threw me into the gutter. I am not able to say whether he struck me with a cowhide at that time. I arose, and looked him in the face. He seized me again, and again threw me. My hat fell off, and I arose, and was struck several times in the head and face, with the butt end of the whip.

There were attempts made, by individuals, to interfere in the case, but my recollection is not very distinct as to the persons. I do not recollect distinctly what Ham said to me. I told him that I forgave him sincerely the injury he had done me. I was not confused at the time of the blows. At the close of the whole, I told Ham that I forgave him, and I hoped God would forgive him for striking one of his anointed ministers. I think I received no blows after that time, but I had repeated the expression of forgiveness before. I had heard that violence was intended against me, but did not believe any would be attempted. I did say I was not in the least hurt. There was a crowd, much excited, who thought I was almost killed, and I wished to mitigate the excitement. I felt at the moment that I was not much hurt, but I found afterwards that I was more than I had supposed. I wrote home that I was very little injured, through the providence of God, I think it proper to state here, that I attribute to an interposition of Providence my preservation from serious injury.

I believe there would have been greater violence, if bystanders had not interfered to prevent it. I preached the next day, forenoon and afternoon. I was not injured so as to interfere with the comfortable performance of my duties. I have an indefinite recollection of what was testified to by another witness, respecting Ham's accusing me with something about his being one of the "devils." One of my brother ministers had warned me in regard to the meditated outrage, but I did not believe it would take place. My informants did not give me any intimation of the grounds of the outrage. The reason of my expressing repeatedly that I was not hurt, was, that the people around were angry and enraged, at my injuries, and excited against their author. I felt not the slightest degree of anger against him, used no offensive language, and attempted no resistance. I had no suspicion that my expression with regard to "the Lord's anointed ministers," would enrage him. I felt as kindly towards him at the moment, as I do to any individual in the Court. I was somewhat faint afterwards, but was not seriously hurt. I had for a time, a sinking feeling, which led me to fear that some vital part was injured, but Dr Pierson's assurances removed that apprehension.

[At the conclusion of Mr Cheever's testimony, Mr Lord stated that it was agreed by the counsel in the case, that, without any prejudice to either of the defendants, and without hearing the testimony on their behalf, the Court might order George W. Jenks, John F. Putnam, and Ezekiel Ham, to recognize for their appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas, and that John F. Allen be discharged and go without day. John Fiske Allen was accordingly discharged, and George W. Jenks, John F. Putnam, and Ezekiel Ham entered into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars each, for their appearance at the Court of Common Pleas, on the third Monday of March next.]

[The cowskin with which the assault was made was in Court. Its weight was two ounces and a fraction; its length, three feet.]

Rev. Dudley Phelps, editor, and Mr Ferdinand Andrews, printer, of the Landmark, by agreement, yesterday entered into recognizance, each in the sum of \$400, to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to answer to the charge of publishing the alleged libel against Messrs. Stone, Dodge, and Ham.

THE YOUNG PUPIL'S FIRST BOOK.—An easy introduction to reading, comprising exercises in the Alphabet, on a new plan, and a variety of progressive lessons in words of one syllable—beautifully embellished and adapted to the capacities of children. By John E. Lovell, author of "Introductory Arithmetic," and "The United States Speller." For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

CHANNING'S SERMON ON WAR.—Delivered January 25.

A new supply of the Cruise of the United States Frigate Potomac, round the world, during the years 1831—34. Received by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

PHRENOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—MARSH, CAPEN & LYON will soon commence a series of volumes to be entitled The Phrenological Library. The translation of the works of Dr Gall is nearly completed and will make the first six volumes.

TWO SUITS OF UNIFORM.—Caps and Trimmings—suitable for infantry, artillery or riflemen, in good order, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Inquire at No 35 Exchange st.

LOST, in going from Ann street to the fire in Haverhill st., a Gold Seal, with a yellow stone attached to the same, which is a little broken at each end. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No 154 Ann street.

NEW BOOKS.—The Quakerette—by the author of "Miscellaneous." 2 vols.

Adventures of Trizze Pumpkin—The Picnic, and other tales. Grammett's Log—Leaves from my Log Book—by Flexible Grammett, P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—T. O. BRISCALL is constantly making a splendid assortment of Satin Beaver Bonnets at his factory, Congress square and 4 State street.

AT N. P. SNELLING'S, No 10 Congress st, may be found a prime assortment of reasonable goods, all of which will be made to order in the most workmanlike manner and most reasonable terms.

BRIGHT VARNISH.—30 bbls, landing per Compagnie—For sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

BARK.—17 cords Bark, of superior quality, just received and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street.

BLANK BOOKS, of the best manufacture, and in every variety, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by JAMES B. DOW, 302 Washington st.

BLONDE GOODS.—One case just received, containing Demi-Veils, Scarfs and Hdkfs.

Also, one case warranted Robes, new patterns and extra sizes—for sale very low by E. K. WHITTAKER.

BUFF CAMBRICS.—One case 4-4 Buff Cambrics for Window Shades—just received, and for sale by E. K. WHITTAKER, 93 Washington street, up stairs.

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.—J. G. WYMAN has received 4 pieces of the above valuable Cloths, of very extra fine quality, which he will make to order into Gentlemen's Garments in the latest and best style.

CASH TO LET.—In Small Sum—by U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square.

COTTON.—39 bbls, slightly damaged by fresh waters, landing ex ship Scamau, for sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD.—200 tons first quality. For sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf.

COTE ROTIE.—50 cases this superior wine for sale, for use, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. No 18 Long wharf.

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 half pipes, "A. Selgnetto" brand, now landing from schr Cambridge, and entitled to debenture—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. 18 Long wharf.

CRUISE OF THE POTOMAC.—Life of Crabbe, by his son—Philips's Guide to the Doubling—and John Q. Adams's Essay on Lafayette—for sale by JAMES B. DOW, South End.

CARRIAGE, OR IRISH MOSS. 4 crates of this much esteemed article, with directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite street, Commercial wharf.

COLUMBIAN CORN SALVE.—A pleasant and effectual cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, City bridge, Mass. The above article may be had in any quantity of TROT & CO. No 128 State st, and E. S. HOLDEN, corner of Beacon and Charles st, Boston.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—For sale, a genteel three story brick house, built in modern style, with all the usual conveniences, and within a minutes' walk of State st. Terms cash. Price \$4,500. Apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

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FOR SALE.—Two large Traverse Stage Sleighs, and several other horse Sleighs, in good order. For further information inquire at the office of the Salem and Boston Stage Company, City Tavern, Brattle st.

FRESH CASTINA NUTS AND TAPIOCA.—JOHN TYLER has for sale at No 9 Central wharf—just landed—100 bbls Fresh Castina Nuts—22 bbls Fresh Tapioca.

GROUND LOGWOOD.—In tierces and bbls, warranted Campachy wood—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf.

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LADIES' CLOAKS.—The subscriber will open this morning, 2 cases French Cloaks—of new fabrics and designs—which will be sold at exact cost of importation.

LADIES' FRENCH TASSELS.—J. G. WYMAN has received this day, 1 case Ladies' Hat and Waist Tassels, direct from Paris, of assorted colors and rich and beautiful styles. 71 Washington street.

MESS BEEF.—20 bbls Mess Beef, Boston inspection—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf.

MORE NEW CRAVATS.—21 case rich English Silk Cravats, received this day—Nov 22nd of entire new and fashionable patterns.

NO 3 MACKEREL.—200 barrels, landing and about—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

NOTICE.—Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Salesmen, Lancing men and boys, can be had at any time on short notice, without cost, by applying to

J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st.

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, No 10 Congress st, will make to order, if called for soon, a few pieces of Cloth, well adapted for suits, in the most fashionable manner, for \$20.

PALM OIL.—25 cases for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf.

PRIME GREEN PORTO RICO COFFEE.—404 bags prime Green Porto Rico Coffee, new crop—for sale by JOHN TYLER, at No 9 Central wharf.

PERCUSSION TAPERS.—109 M. large size Percussion Caps, for sale by J. HATCH, Jr. 63 Congress street.

ROBIN.—No 1 and common, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

RED SEA MYRRH.—600 lbs Red Sea Myrrh, just received and for sale by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite street, Commercial wharf.

REMOVAL.—JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from No 9 Court street to 71 Washington street, Brooks's new block, directly opposite the Post Office.

REAL ERMINE ROBES.—One very superb real Ermine Robe, warranted perfect, just received, and for sale low by E. K. WHITTAKER.

SUGAR BOX SHOOTS.—1000 first quality 44 inch Boxes, now about and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, 42 Commercial st.

TO BE LET.—House No 12 Carver street—apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

TO LET.—A three story brick house in Castle street, containing 7 rooms—apply to U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square.

TENEMENTS TO BE LET IN SALEM ST.—To be let, a number of small tenements in No 28 Salem street. Rent from \$50 to \$80. Apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

WORK SHOP.—To let, a work shop, suitable for a Painter, or any mechanical business, centrally situated corner of Milk and Atkinson streets— inquire of H. BRUSHWELL, Furniture Warehouse, corner of Milk and Devonshire streets.

WEESP GIN.—20 pipes very superior high flavored Weesp Gin, just received per ship Eagle from Amsterdam, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. 18 Long wharf.

50 BRLS KENNEBEC CIDER, of prime quality, just received and for sale by S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial st.

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ROBIN.—No 1 and common, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

RED SEA MYRRH.—600 lbs Red Sea Myrrh, just received and for sale by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite street, Commercial wharf.

REMOVAL.—JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from No 9 Court street to 71 Washington street, Brooks's new block, directly opposite the Post Office.

REAL ERMINE ROBES.—One very superb real Ermine Robe, warranted perfect, just received, and for sale low by E. K. WHITTAKER.

SUGAR BOX SHOOTS.—1000 first quality 44 inch Boxes, now about and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, 42 Commercial st.

TO BE LET.—House No 12 Carver street—apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

TO LET.—A three story brick house in Castle street, containing 7

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

On our First Page will be found a full report of the examination of the Salem Distillery affair, before the Police Court in that town, which gives a full history of the fracas.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 14.

I have witnessed many interesting scenes in deliberative bodies, but I have never seen one displaying more excitement than was exhibited in the Senate yesterday. I allude to a personal rencontre between Col. Benton and Mr. Calhoun, which took place upon the consideration of the bill to repeal the four years' law of 1820. The bill was reported by the committee on executive patronage, and in its discussion, the report of the committee and every thing connected with it, was entered into. Mr. Calhoun, in his opening speech, commented upon the report, a passage in which speaks of the danger of increasing executive patronage, tending to make men the "supple instruments of executive power." In his remarks, Mr. C. classed Col. B. with this description of persons, and in a subsequent address, in reply to Col. B.'s first speech in opposition to the report, Mr. C. spoke of him as a man "bold in assertion." Col. B. yesterday replied to this speech in the same spirit, maintaining that Mr. C. had made "a direct attack upon truth." At this point of the debate, Poinceter called the Col. to order, who sat down, and by direction of the chair, the words were written down. The Vice President decided, that he did not consider the Senator as intending, by those words, to impeach Mr. C.'s personal veracity, but as applying to the arguments and deductions of the report, and that therefore, they were not out of order. Mr. Webster appealed from the decision of the chair, and contended that the charge of untruth, parliamentarily, implied an intentional untruth—a want of veracity. During a considerable debate, several of the opposition members sustained the decision, on the ground (which of course was not expressed) that to negative the decision would be to affirm that the Colonel's assertion was designed to impeach Mr. Calhoun's veracity. Fearing more unpleasant consequences still, from the thing taking that turn, Messrs Tyler, Bibb, and Preston took this stand, and were in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair. The decision was however reversed, 21 to 21. The effect of the reversal was to declare that the objectionable words were out of order.

This done, Col. Benton was permitted to proceed by general consent, and he accordingly began, with that self-possession and non-chalance, which always characterizes him, at the middle of the quotation from the report—just where he left off on being interrupted. I ought to have said that when the Col. was called to order, Mr. Calhoun begged that he might be permitted to proceed—saying, "that he would not notice any thing that fell from the gentleman from Missouri." When the Col. was permitted to proceed, his energy and fire was not in the least abated, and he accordingly took up this expression, and turned it upon his adversary with a degree of sarcasm and power, the effect of which was very visible even upon the champion of the South. He said that it was too late, after the labored, heightened and elaborate replies of the gentleman, to take refuge under his own fancied elevation—that it was a "retreat which only showed the drooping of the crippled wing." The excitement now became even greater than before, from the apprehension that fatal consequences might yet ensue, and one or two personal friends endeavored to persuade the Col. to desist, and take his seat, but disregarding his friends, he claimed the floor, and maintained it till he replied in full to Calhoun, and then to Webster, who most sarcastically undertook to defend the Senate against such breaches of decorum! I have thus attempted a faint sketch of this most exciting scene, and it is admitted on all hands that throughout, Col. Benton defended himself most manfully, and acquitted himself with a degree of ability which gives him, if possible, a higher stand than ever in the opinions of all well-informed men who witnessed the proceeding.

The Senate adjourned at a late hour, and to-day they resumed the repealing bill, the effect of which I should feel happy if every reflecting man in this republic would turn his attention to. If any thing were wanting to confirm the opinion entertained of the lordly aristocratic spirit of the opposition, this bill supplies it. What does it propose? Why, to repeal the four years' tenure of a great number of officers, to make officers irremovable but by the concurrence of the Senate; and to require the President, when he proposes to remove, to give his reasons to that immaculate body therefor. In short, it is to establish a great privileged class in this community, irresponsible to those for whose benefit alone offices were made—the people. It is substantially to declare that officers shall be held during good behavior, thus causing the officer to feel that he holds office as an estate, not for the public good, but for his own convenience. Can there be any thing more odious, more revolting to Democracy? And yet the men who advocate this measure are the Simon Pures of this land—the only real supporters of equality of rights—of liberal principles. Can the people of this country longer mistake the character and objects of these men?

Mr. Shepley took up the bill to-day, and with this view of it, made a brief but most effective speech against it. But there are other members of the administration party, or rather the people's party, who will eviscerate it, and hold it up in all its deformity to the gaze of an insulted people.

Extra Session of the Legislature.—We learn from the Transcript, that the committee to whom was referred the subject of an extra session of the Legislature, have reported in favor of an adjournment on the 10th of March next, to meet again on the first Wednesday in June next, for the purpose of passing upon the Revised Statutes now under the consideration of a committee of both branches.

The Salem Advertiser, by request, publishes Mr. Cheever's dream about "Dea. Giles's Distillery," and in consequence places under the editorial head the following notice:—

"Parents are particularly cautioned not to permit this number of our paper to fall into the hands of their children."

Our Affairs with France.—The tone assumed by the French journalists upon the reception of the President's Message, is exactly what we anticipated—it is the tone assumed by the opposition press here, with a few exceptions, when the Message was first promulgated. The truth is now before the world, and it amounts to just this—that the French never intended, and do not now intend, to fulfill the obligations they have entered into with the United States. Are the United States to be trifled with in this way? Are they so craven as to allow their patience and forbearance to become a theme of reproach? The French journalists treat the idea of America declaring war against France with derision, and tauntingly appeal to their "superior force," as evidence of their ability to crush us, and say that if we attempt a system of reprisals, they will hang our countrymen as pirates! We have been reminded of the "superior force" of France at home, by the same class of people who predicted that this country would become an easy conquest to the "superior force" of Britain, during the late war—but the valor of our people was more than a match for the hordes sent to prostrate them. Had we then stopped to count the difference in the number of our vessels of war, not an American would now be safe, in the ships of his country, from the grasp of the press-gangs. Had our fathers of the Revolution stopped to calculate the difference of force between the English nation and the American colonies, their children would now have been the humble subjects of an European monarch, dragging out a miserable life of dependence, entailed upon them by the cowardly caution of their ancestors. When Pakenham was before New Orleans, the belief was that his "superior force" was irresistible, and while Jackson was fortifying the city, the government of the State was deliberating upon a capitulation—they would have yielded to a "superior force," but Jackson defied and defeated it.

Our Navy can be doubled in twelve months—we have men, timber and money enough to render it sufficiently strong to cope with any power upon the Globe—our people are united—the few who are willing to sacrifice the honor of the nation to effect party purposes, are too small in number, and too contemptible in influence, to detract from the strength of the government in the least, should war ensue. The majority of the opposition would join their government in vindicating the rights of its citizens, and maintaining its national character unblemished. The measures adopted by the present administration in relation to France, are considered, by the mass of the people, to be such as are required by justice and policy, and in this belief, they will extend to them that cordial and unfaltering support which their patriotism will always prompt.

Jacob Kham.—We have received several communications relative to our observations upon the unsuitableness of this individual for the office he holds, all of which concur with what we uttered upon the subject; many members of the Legislature have expressed to us, personally, their approbation of what we said, and their astonishment that the public have so long submitted to the insolence which marks the Messenger's daily conduct. We learn that complaints have been made to the Speaker upon this subject, and, in short, that the impropriety of Mr. Kham's appointment to the station he holds, is almost universally acknowledged. The office of principal Messenger is an important and lucrative one, and should be respectfully filled. The salary and perquisites amount to about \$2000 a year, which sum is sufficient to command the services of a man capable of discharging the duties with propriety, and whom the State might not feel ashamed to recognize as one of its officers. The necessary intercourse between the Messenger, or Sergeant at Arms, and the different Departments of the Government, renders it desirable that he should be a man of intelligence and good breeding, while the public convenience absolutely demands it. The present incumbent has been a faithful officer for many years, but never a courteous one—his extreme age has now almost completely disqualified him for the station he holds, while his attendant ascerbity of temper and doggedness, added to a naturally coarse, rude, and uncultivated mind, renders his presence at the State House a source of public annoyance. He has accumulated a large property from the public, and it is high time that his place was better filled. If there be not suitable individuals near at hand, at the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, we dare say the country members can name enough who will be ready to "assume the responsibility," and willing and competent to discharge the duties of Sergeant at Arms in a manner satisfactory to the Government and the people.

We regret to learn that ANDREW DUNLAP, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, has been seriously indisposed for some weeks, and that his physician thinks a change of climate necessary to his restoration. The arduous duties of Mr. Dunlap's office, within the last six months, have no doubt impaired his health, but we hope a short respite from them, and a temporary change of air will restore it. The manner in which Mr. D. has conducted the business of the government has been marked with that uncommon ability for which he has long been distinguished, and an amenity, that has won feelings of kindness and respect from all with whom his professional labors have brought him in contact.

Mr. RANTOUL, Representative from Gloucester, is confined to his lodgings by a severe cold, and also the Speaker of the House. We sincerely regret the absence of Mr. Rantoul from the House, as his services are greatly wanted there—his bold opposition to Monopolies has done much good, and notwithstanding the great odds against him, we believe, should his health be restored, that he will be able, aided by the Democracy of the House, to check their great and growing evil. Messrs. HATHAWAY, ROBINSON, and others, deserve high commendation for their efforts to produce reform in our present system of legislation, and will receive the gratitude of their fellow citizens, and the approbation of every true Democrat, for their labors in the cause of Equal Rights. We should not omit to mention as among the most intelligent Democratic members of the House, Mr. CROCKER, of Barnstable—he rarely engages in debate, but is a gentleman of sound understanding, a well-informed mind, and the purest political integrity.

Votes for Alderman.—The votes for Alderman yesterday, in the place of Mr. Wetmore, resigned, were as follows:—Whole number 1142; necessary for a choice 572; Winslow Lewis had 770; Larra Crane 210; Peter Harvey 134; Scattering 28.

Fatal Accident.—We understand, says the New York Post, that Capt. Welch, who commanded the ship *Jennette*, fell from her deck backward down the hatch, on Saturday morning, while superintending the vessel, which they were then engaged in hauling upon the screw-dock, and expired almost immediately. He was taken up and carried to his house, but survived only a few minutes. He was a young man, about five and twenty or thirty years old, intelligent, respectable, and much esteemed.

The Boston Postmaster.—After some reflection we have concluded to copy into our columns the following compliment to this gentleman, with whom we are somewhat acquainted, notwithstanding he is a Jackson Democrat:—

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The Postmaster.—We hope they will not banish us from the ranks of the Whig party for saying a civil thing of an "office holder," but if each and all of Gen. Jackson's army of forty thousand did their duty as well as Mr. Postmaster Greene, we should have in these United States, forty thousand more clever fellows than are generally believed. Our citizens are under many obligations to him, for numerous accommodations, unknown to them under the administration of his predecessor. The Post Office, it is true, is not half large enough for its business, but that is not his fault. What room there is, he has contrived to make the most of, and so far as the public is immediately interested, we know nothing more that he can do for their convenience than has been done, although as he is constantly studying improvement and getting up something new, we have no reason to consider his work accomplished. No man in office, except an editor, ever listened to complaint with so much complaisance, or applied remedies with so much promptitude.

He looks on the crowd waiting for letters, and hears a little fellow complain that a big one is crushing him to death. He takes part with Minikin and puts up a barrier between him and the giant. The winds drive rain, snow, and sleet into the entry, and cover the floor with water—a very sad circumstance for ladies in thin shoes. The Postmaster's gallantry is touched, and he orders a platform laid down, with a gentle declivity, to carry off all rain and melted snow water. The mail arrives "at no particular time"—printers are anxious for newspapers and news. The Postmaster orders their packages to be opened, and their contents distributed immediately, even if the mail arrive not until midnight, or two or three o'clock in the morning. These are but a few of the many evidences that might be adduced, of his readiness and desire to do all he can for the accommodation of the public. The internal and domestic arrangements of the Office are so excellent, that it is quoted as an example. Publishers of public journals are much indebted to Mr. Greene for his courtesy and attention to their accommodation, and we are sure they will unite with us in this tribute of approbation.

O. B. Brown.—It is evident from this gentleman's statement that, although he may have been guilty of imprudent management, in some respects, he is very far from deserving the anathemas which have been bestowed upon him by the majority of the Post Office Committee of the Senate, and by other members of that body, who have made the report of the majority a pretext for abusing and vilifying his character. Among the foremost of the latter class stands Mr. Calhoun, who thinks a "revolution" is the only remedy for the errors of judgment committed by Mr. B. According to the following paragraph from the Globe, Mr. C. would have done well to have turned his eyes within, before he provoked a reference to a case in which he was strongly suspected of acting a part, exceeding in deliberate wrong, anything charged upon Mr. Brown:—

"We will quote Mr. Calhoun's own precedent against himself. Does he remember the Vandeventer case?—The word *Rip Raps* will awaken his recollections. He will recollect that he was strongly suspected of being a dormant partner in the contract for building the fortress, of which probably half a million has been sunk, at the *Rip-Raps*, and that his first clerk, Vandeventer, was clearly convicted of holding an important interest in it, and dismissed from office by Mr. Barbour. Did Mr. Calhoun consider that the participation of his assistants, rendered the whole War Department 'rotten,' and that nothing could retrieve the Government but revolution? No; Mr. Calhoun thought it all right that his confidential agent and friend should avail himself of his position in the War office, to grow rich by contracts. He gave proof of this, by making it his first and most pressing suit to General Jackson on coming to the Presidency, that Vandeventer should be restored to his place in the War office. Yes, the man who was convicted of participating in the greatest and most lucrative contracts of the Department, was pressed on the President by Mr. Calhoun as the most fitting person in the country to fill the trust which he had abused, and it was because the President and Major Eaton repelled this solicitation, that Mr. Calhoun took umbrage at the Administration in its infancy, and directed his first assaults on the Secretary of War."

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr. Editor.—The following article is cut out of a "Whig" paper, called the "New Hampshire Statesman." Before it met my eye, I was aware that the "Whigs" were making immense efforts to overthrow republican principles in the Granite State, and that their efforts would avail them nought; but that even they were in such a desperate condition as the concluding query of our extract suggests the idea of, I never should have suspected.

"The Portsmouth Gazette now and then lets out a stich about Sullivan's book on politics. This book we have read, and not without a full understanding of its errors, and mischievous effects. Sullivan's attacks on Jefferson are not well founded in our apprehension, though we would not defend even his errors. Such attacks grow out of some long cherished ancient party fires, which, though long smothered, have at last burst forth. Candid men will judge rightly both of the attack and its object. But we would ask the editor of the Gazette, whether this same Mr. Sullivan was not a Jackson candidate for elector in Massachusetts in 1828?!!!"

William Sullivan, the reviler of Jefferson, the "National Republican" of 1828, the signer of the *Pennsylvania election "Circular"* of 1832, and the "Whig" of 1835, a Jackson candidate? Oh shame, where is thy blush.

From the Mediterranean Squadron.—The editors of the Gazette have received letters dated on board the U. S. ship *Delaware*, Port Mahon, 15th and 17th of November, with a postscript of the 21st, giving some particulars of the cholera in the squadron; but having been favored with an extract of a letter from the fleet surgeon, we give it in preference to other remarks. The Doctor says:—

"I am still in the land of the living, after having been exposed to scenes almost calculated to make death too familiar. Our ship remains in port with the *Shark*; we sent their men, as fast as they were attacked, to an island in the harbor. It has been a melancholy scene. About 20 of our men have died, and two were buried this day; but from the favorable state of those now under care, and a change for the better in the weather, this afternoon, I entertain strong hopes that the worst is over. No officer has died on board, and but one petty officer, the acting boatswain of the *Shark*, who died on the 15th inst."—N. Y. Gaz.

Fatal Accident.—We understand, says the New York Post, that Capt. Welch, who commanded the ship *Jennette*, fell from her deck backward down the hatch, on Saturday morning, while superintending the vessel, which they were then engaged in hauling upon the screw-dock, and expired almost immediately. He was taken up and carried to his house, but survived only a few minutes. He was a young man, about five and twenty or thirty years old, intelligent, respectable, and much esteemed.

TO ALL DEMOCRATS OR WORKINGMEN—No. 3.

I do not address the Democracy, with a view to support the pretensions of any temporary party. Democracy is older than Jacksonism or Clayism, and will have my feeble support when these distinctions are forgotten, as it had before they were known. If I lean towards the present administration, it is because I am convinced that it leans towards Democracy; because, as a Democrat, I feel grateful for the signal service it has rendered our cause, by arresting the mad career of our opponents, in three of their favorite schemes to deceive the people. I do not believe that they would have succeeded beyond obtaining the government for a while, if they had carried these favorite measures. But how long that while would have lasted, we cannot tell, for the Bank conspiracy, which consisted in a well digested plan to concentrate the power of the wealth of the whole country in a few hands, was a scheme which no one can justly appreciate, or calculate its force and duration. But so long as it might have lasted, it would have been an insufferable evil; and whenever it was forced to give way to the indignation of a suffering and abused people, that charge would probably have been productive of such a crisis as this country has never yet seen. Then, indeed, the evil passions of the multitude would have been roused; and the consequences no one can foretell. It behoves, then, all prudent Democrats to prevent their rash opponents from placing them in a situation where they would be obliged to commit acts of violence (involving the innocent with the guilty) to regain their usurped rights. It is the sacred duty of all peaceable Democrats, to check in the outset every encroachment on their rights; and thereby to avoid the necessity of undoing with violence, that which never ought to have been done.

Our opponents, the Federalists, under every disguise which they have assumed, have been steadfast in their purpose of curtailing the power of the majority. It was difficult to accomplish this, in the present enlightened state of our country. It required all the arts of sophistry to do that by hidden means, which they dared not attempt openly. Their first attempts, soon after our Revolution, to deprive the majority of their rights, by requiring a money qualification for voting, failed, and is now, almost universally exploded. If it had then succeeded, as intended, they would have gone on increasing that money qualification, as the French have done, where eighty thousand vote for thirty-two millions. But this plan could not succeed with us; therefore other means are to be employed.

Knowing that the people are opposed to paying taxes in ready money, this unfortunate weakness is seized upon, to build up one of the most disastrous, and alarming systems, that could have been devised to ruin this country, and change the form of our government. It is the system of corporations. Under this system, Bridges have been constructed, drawing from the people in some instances (in tolls) usurious interest, ten times greater than that allowed by law. Under the same system, manufactories have been established, taxing the people 100 per cent. on articles necessary for common use. Banks also have been chartered, contrary to the constitution, most certainly, if bank bills be money: at all events, laying another tax on every thing bought, sold and consumed, equal to the whole cost of maintaining five hundred banks, with an army of bank officers, adding thereto the whole loss by broken banks, bad bills, and bills lost or destroyed. Those who labor, the Democrats, are not aware that all this falls on them: on the contrary, they are made to believe that it is all for their good; that it makes money plenty. To avoid a long explanation of these government mysteries, let me ask the good people who still believe in the doctrine of protection, whether all these contrivances make them grow rich in the same proportion as it does those who make the laws, and compose these corporations. It will not do to say, that the people make money faster than they used to do, even if that should be true; they must show me, that they make it as much faster as their employers now do, by the means of these corporations; otherwise, the race is not equal, and the workingman will be run down, and finally subjected to the absolute control of their corporate masters.

This is the insidious plan, whereby it is intended to deprive the majority of their political rights, at the same time that they are robbed of a great part of their fair earnings, by the deceptive means which they are told are intended for their special benefit.

There is no novelty in these legislative frauds; they are as old as the financial systems of the old world, where charters are granted to certain rich men, or favorites, called Farmers of Taxes. These men advance money to those improvident and heartless governments, on the tobacco or salt tax, and collect it by their own agents; and in so doing, collect vastly more than the government ever receives; so that the poor people are oppressed, while the government is not benefited in any thing like an equal proportion. All this might well be expected in countries where the people are poor and ignorant, and rulers were all powerful, immoral, and without sympathy for their fellow creatures. But how can such a system of fraud find advocates in our country, where the people themselves are said to be the rulers? Can the people be willing to deceive themselves, and that, too, for the special benefit of others? Or, is it not true, that the people rule? Or, do they rule yet remain ignorant of this self-destructive policy?

No. The people do not rule—money rules through these various corporations, and the people are now forging and paying for chains for their own hands.

FRANKLIN.

We have been furnished by the translator with the following extract from Zavala's Travels in the U. States:—*Ex. Star.*

"A Mexican who travels in the United States, for the first time, is surprised at the beauty of the women. This advantage, possessed by them, is spoken of by all travellers, and a Mexican has greater reason to do so than any other. Amongst the fair sex possess grace and just proportions, and are generally endowed with a certain esprit and amiability of disposition. But we have not a multitude of beauties as are to be met with at every step in the northern states. Even in the Mexican republic, it is remarked that the northern women are more beautiful than those of the south; for instance, those of Sonora and New Mexico are celebrated as the most beautiful of the country. The North American ladies have fine complexions, large and brilliant eyes, well formed hands and feet, but they do not possess that elegant and voluptuous manner of walking for which our ladies are celebrated, and of whom it may be said, 'incessant patent dees.'"

A Hard Hit.—A stout Irishman who was lowering an empty cask from the fifth loft of the store No 227 Pearl street, slipped off and came after the cask. He however got along faster than the cask, and came plump upon his head and shoulders on the lower floor, and the cask after him. Patrick was a good deal disconcerted at finding himself directly in the front door under such circumstances, and scratching his head went off up stairs again, saying, if he staid below, it would only get the people together. The owner of the store, who stood on the lower floor, and a boy who was at work with the man in the fifth story, both saw him fall off, and supposed of course he was a dead man. But Providence preserved him, perhaps to die from the sting of a gad or the scratch of a briar.—N. Y. J. Com.

Our harbor is so clear of ice, that there is no interruption to our sea navigation or ferry boats. The northerly winds have driven the ice to sea. The Sound remains open, and the steamers between this and Providence, make their trips agreeably to their advertisements.—N. Y. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated the 12th inst.—Mr. Edmonds introduced to-day an act rendering Stock Jobbing a criminal offence, and requiring the Board of Brokers to sit with open doors.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—In the House, after reading the journals, sundry petitions were presented, and severally referred.

At 11 o'clock the House proceeded to the election of Speaker pro tem. The report of the committee on the first ballot was as follows:—Whole number 535, necessary in a choice 268; J. Keyes had 189, J. P. Bigelow 109, W. Sturgis 107, G. Ashmun 69, A. H. Everett 50, H. Chapman 25, J. H. Clifford 2, E. Brooks 1, C. Forbes 1, J. Q. Adams 1, J. Davis 1. It was moved that the above report be amended by rejecting the vote for Messrs Adams and Davis. After some severe remarks, reflecting in a manner not to be misunderstood, on the conduct of certain individuals, members of the honorable House, relative to the silly practice of voting at random, the motion was adopted, and the committee proceeded to collect the votes for Speaker.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:—Whole number 532—necessary to a choice, 267; J. Keyes 325, J. P. Bigelow 98, W. Sturgis 74, G. Ashmun 18, H. Chapman 9, A. H. Everett 4, J. H. Clifford 1, F. Baylies 1, Lord Clifford 1, and The Earl of Greenfield 1. Mr. Keyes was then declared elected, and on being conducted to the Chair, made a few short and appropriate remarks, and the business before the House was resumed.

Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, moved an amendment of the report of the committee on the last ballot, so as to reject those votes which were cast for individuals not eligible to the office of Speaker. Mr. Chapman, of Greenfield, remarked that the votes in question had been preserved, and, from the hand writing, the authors might be discovered. Mr. Kinsman, of Boston, thought that to vote in such a manner was beneath the dignity of any member of the House, and moved that a special committee be appointed to examine the ballots, and report to the House the result of their investigations. Such conduct, in his opinion, required a vote of censure. This measure was opposed by Mr. Adams, of Boston, and Clifford, of New Bedford.

Mr. Sturgis hoped that no further action would be taken on the subject. Whoever had committed the offence, ought to be ashamed of himself, and in his opinion, after hearing the remarks which had been already made on the subject, they were doubtless sufficiently ashamed never to be guilty of a repetition of the offence. Mr. Chapman, after some further remarks, requested that the motion might be withdrawn. Mr. Kinsman assented, and the motion was withdrawn.

A message from the Governor, announced the resignation of the Major General of the 5th Division, whereupon it was ordered, that this day, at 11 o'clock, be assigned for the choice of Major General to fill the said vacancy.

In the Senate, nothing of special interest transpired.—*Trans.*

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev Mr. Ripley, Charles F. Mayo to Deborah H. Jackson.
In Cambridge, Michael Haffon to Rachel T. Smith.
In Providence, John K. Lovell to Hannah S. Hutchinson, both of Lynn.
In New York, 8th inst. by Rev Mr. Leavitt, Samuel K. Head, formerly of this city, to Mary T. Bacon, of Boston.

DIED.

In this city, Mary Johanna, daughter of Cornelius Mahony. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral this day at half past two o'clock at 17 Federal Street.
On Tuesday last, Mary Wendall Milledge.
On Wednesday, Wednesday forenoon, Wm Gordon Esq., Counselor at Law, and a member of the Legislature, 52.
In Wrentham, Susan Frances, daughter of Ellis and Frances Fisher, 11 months.
In Providence, on Thursday morning last, Capt Othniel Trippe, 97, the oldest man in that city.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—The remaining five lectures of the course will be given by the Rev John Pierpont. In the course of these lectures, the subjects of Education and Legislation will be elucidated according to phrenological principles. There will be a lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock.
The price of tickets for the course has been reduced to one dollar—single, 25 cents.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Br brig Lady Ogle, Stairs, Halifax 15th inst, with the Fal-mouth mail of Jan 10. The Countess DuRoussie, hence, at Liverpool NS, 11 ds.
Sloop Packet, Puffer, Salem.

CLEARED.

Ships Seaman, Harding, Charleston; Harriet Strout, Portland; back, Brynno, Union, Havana, E. Nrain & Co; brig Carrier, Brown, Mayaguez, Howard & Sherry; Tenedos, Kenrick, St. Jago, J J Putnam; sch Gowd Melly, Runage, Baltimore.

FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, CITY HALL.—Letter bags for London, Liverpool, and Havre, via New York, will close on Saturday evening, 19th inst, at 8 o'clock.

The sloop ashore on Spectacle Island, is the Lark, from Salem—has bilged, and will probably be lost.

At Marseilles Dec 25, ship Lotus, disg; Eliza, Dubbs, New York; soon; Dorothea, Watson, New Orleans do; Carroll, Augusta, from do; Louder, Richardson, for Hayti wig a wind; Massicot, Ilica, do; Criticon, Philadelphia. Sailed 21st, Plant, Messina; 22d, Francis, Wilkins, Sumatra; Constitution, Philadelphia.
At Bordeaux 9th, Sardius, New York 15th; Missouri, New Orleans.

At Havre 15th ult, ship Asia, Holmes, from New Orleans; just ar; Florida, Moran, and; Louver, Hunt, Boston 20th; Eliza Grant, fm Savannah, disg; Sulzy, for New York 16th; France, Funk, do 24th; Creole, Snow, fm New Orleans, ar 12th; Marengo, Nassau, do do; Olympia, Gray, do 11th; Pomona, Nassau, do do; North America, Heath, and Hercules, Wood, do do; Sarah & George, Prince, ar 11th, fm Charleston; Champlain, Macy, fm do, ar 7th; Boreas, Babbage, Mobile, ar 11th; Pleiades, Young, do do. Sailed 3d, Bolivar, N Orleans.
Sailed from Cowes 2d, Brookline, Pierce, Manila; 3d, Dromedary, Devereux, Rio, for Antwerp.
Sailed fm Plymouth 4th, Hannibal, London.
At Genoa 21st, Hamilton, Clapp, St Jago.
At St Domingo 21st ult, sch Powhattan, Allen, Salinas 10.

SPOKEN.

Dec 10, lat 40, lon 41, ship Mogul, from Savannah for Liverpool.
Jun 13, off Cape La Have, ship Shaw, 54 days fm New Orleans for Havre.
Feb 1, Key West NW 15 miles, brig Newcastles, from N Orleans for New York.
Feb 11, lat 34, lon 74, brig Agenor, 20 days fm Mobile for Baltimore, with loss of main yard and mainmast.
Feb 14, lat 39 44, lon 69, brig Georges, hence for N Ori.

PORTLAND, Feb 15—arrived sloop Votary, Dearing, Boston.
Cleared 16th, ship Jupiter, Webb, Charleston.
PRISTOL, RI, Feb 16—below, ship Aquetnet, Mosher, Gt-tentburg 54.
NEW YORK, Feb 15—ar ships 11 Mobile, Jersey, Wibray, and Yazoo, New Orleans; bark North Star, Kilgore, New Orleans; brig Hugh Johnson, for London; Henry Tallman, Lemont, Apalachicola; Tallahassee, Rathbone, St Marks; Texas, Edwards, Metamoras; schs Ruhama Mary, Moore, St Domingo; Brandt, Dowst, Manzanilla; Tremont, and Phoebe Exeter, Boston.
Sailed ship St Andrew, Liverpool. Passenger, Wm B. Lang, of Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 21—cleared ship La Grange, Patten, Havre.
22d—cleared brigs Moscow, Norris, and America, Williams, Charleston.

23d—ar ship Austerlitz, Havre; schs Arab, Haskell, Port au Prince; Washington, Brown, Port Rico.
24th and 25th—ar bark Damariscotta, Stetson, Newcastle; brig Lexington, Perry, New York; Harriet, Cooper, and sch Spartacus, Boston; Creole, Tampico, with \$420,000, in specie.
Cleared ships Andes, Patten, Liverpool; Citizen, Marchant, Havre; bark Diantha, Williams, do; brig Diamond, Chase, Liverpool.
26th—ar ship Mozart, Welch, Havre; brig Pigmion, Stevens, Balt; sch Mt Vernon, Marston, Boston.
Cleared ships Southerner, Glover, Liverpool; Braganza, Elmsom, Havre.

